Development

Chapter 1 · Economics

Reading Guide · Glossary · Comprehension · Practice Questions · 10 Puzzles

NCERT Companion Workbook · Based on “Understanding Economic Development, NCERT Class X”

Name: _____

Class & Section: _____

School: _____

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Chapter Overview

This chapter opens by showing that different people judge progress by different yardsticks, so a single measure of development can never satisfy everyone. It then narrows the discussion to income-based comparisons between countries and states before showing why income alone hides important gaps in health, education and equality. The chapter closes by asking whether today's pattern of development can be kept up for future generations, using groundwater and crude oil as worked examples of resource limits.

Reading & Study Guide

Section	What to Focus On
What Development Promises	List two aspirations that differ across the groups of people described here.
Income and Other Goals	Note why people value things like freedom and dignity alongside income.
National Development	Think about who decides which development goal is prioritised when goals clash.
Comparing Countries or States	Work out why per capita income became the standard yardstick for ranking nations.
Public Facilities	Explain why Kerala and Haryana rank differently despite Haryana's income lead.
Sustainability of Development	Connect the groundwater and crude oil examples to the idea of a finite resource.

Key Terms Glossary

Term	What It Means
DEVELOPMENT	Ongoing process of improving people's lives and opportunities
INCOME	Money earned by a person or nation over a period
AVERAGE	Single value summarising a group by dividing total by count
EQUALITY	State where people are treated the same regardless of background
FREEDOM	Ability to make one's own choices without unfair restriction
SECURITY	Assurance of steady work or protection from sudden loss
LITERACY	Ability to read and write, measured as a population rate

MORTALITY	Rate at which deaths occur within a given group
INFANT	A child in the first year of life, tracked for survival data
ATTENDANCE	Proportion of children actually present in school
SUSTAINABILITY	Capacity of a resource or practice to continue without collapse
RENEWABLE	Resource that nature replenishes if not overused
GROUNDWATER	Water stored underground and drawn through wells
RESERVES	Known stock of a resource still available for extraction
CRUDE	Unrefined petroleum extracted from underground deposits
DISPARITY	Notable gap between groups in income or wellbeing
INDICATOR	Measurable sign used to judge progress or status
CRITERION	Standard used to judge or compare something
ASPIRATION	A hope or ambition someone wants to achieve
NUTRITION	Intake of food needed for healthy growth
PUBLIC	Relating to services provided collectively by government
COLLECTIVE	Done jointly by a group rather than individually
DISCRIMINATE	Treat people unfairly because of group identity
DISPLACEMENT	Forced movement of people from their homes
SCHOOLING	Years of formal education a person receives

Comprehension Questions

Q1. Why do different people have different notions of development?

Q2. Why is per capita income used to compare countries, and what does it hide?

Q3. Explain why Kerala performs better than Haryana on health and education despite lower income.

Q4. What is the Human Development Index and why was it introduced?

Q5. Why does the chapter argue that development must be sustainable?

Q6. What does the collective provision of public facilities mean, and why is it often cheaper than private provision?

Short-Answer Practice (Worked Examples)

Q1. What is per capita income?

Q2. Name one limitation of using average income as a development measure.

Q3. Why is groundwater called a renewable resource that can still run out?

Q4. Why does Bihar rank lower than Haryana in the chapter's development comparison despite both having growing economies?

Q5. What does the phrase 'double coincidence' relate to in this chapter's logic about needs and goals?

Q6. Why does the chapter caution against relying only on the World Bank's income-based classification of countries?

Objective Practice

A. Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the correct option.

1. Development is generally judged using

a) income alone

b) literacy alone

c) a combination of income, health and education

d) population size

2. Per capita income is calculated by

a) multiplying income by population

b) dividing total income by population

c) adding all state incomes

d) subtracting taxes from income

3. Which state recorded the lowest Infant Mortality Rate among Haryana, Kerala and Bihar in the chapter's data?

a) Haryana

b) Kerala

c) Bihar

d) None of these

4. The Human Development Report is published by

a) World Bank

b) WTO

c) UNDP

d) RBI

5. Groundwater is best described as a

a) non-renewable resource

b) renewable resource that can be overused

c) resource with no limit

d) man-made resource

6. Crude oil is an example of a

a) renewable resource

b) non-renewable resource

c) public facility

d) service

7. The chapter uses which term for goods and services delivered collectively rather than bought individually?

a) Private goods

b) Public facilities

c) Luxury goods

d) Informal goods

8. A country classified as low or middle income by the World Bank in this chapter's discussion is

a) Sri Lanka

b) India

c) United States

d) Germany

9. The main reason average income can mislead comparisons is that it

a) is always inaccurate

b) hides distribution of income among people

c) cannot be calculated

d) only applies to rich countries

10. National development, as described in the chapter, mainly involves

a) one agreed goal for all citizens

b) weighing competing goals and choosing a fair path

c) only increasing exports

d) ignoring minority viewpoints

B. True or False

1. Different people can have conflicting ideas of what development means.
2. Per capita income is calculated by dividing a country's population by its total income.
3. Kerala has a lower Infant Mortality Rate than Haryana despite having a lower per capita income.
4. Money can buy every good and service a person needs for a good quality of life.
5. The Human Development Index considers only income when ranking countries.
6. Groundwater overuse is especially severe in agriculturally prosperous regions like Punjab.
7. Crude oil reserves are unlimited and will never be exhausted.
8. Public provision of health and education can improve outcomes even where average income is not the highest.

C. Match the Following

Column A	Column B

1. Per capita income	a) Deaths of children before age one per 1000 births
2. Infant Mortality Rate	b) Combined measure of health, education and income
3. Literacy Rate	c) Ability of development to continue for future generations
4. Human Development Index	d) Share of the population aged seven and above who can read and write
5. Groundwater	e) Non-renewable resource with a fixed global stock
6. Crude oil	f) Total income divided by population
7. Net Attendance Ratio	g) Renewable resource that can still be overused
8. Sustainability	h) Percentage of children of a given age group actually in school

Higher-Order Thinking (HOTS) Questions

Q1. A state has a high per capita income but poor school attendance and high infant deaths. Is it more developed than a state with lower income but better health and education outcomes? Justify your view.

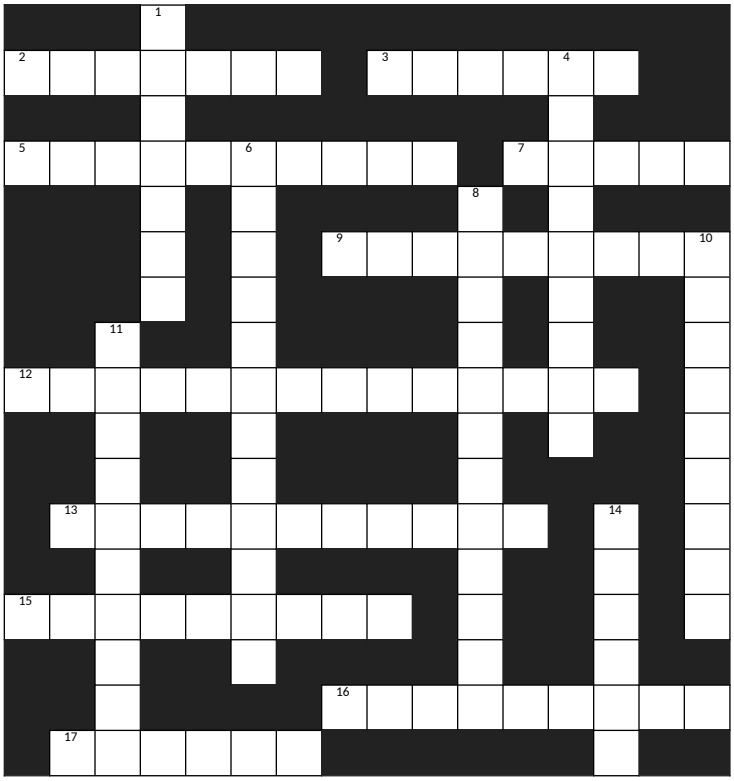
Q2. Using the chapter's groundwater and crude oil examples, explain why 'sustainable development' is a genuinely new challenge compared to older ideas of development.

Q3. Two families in the same country have identical average income, but in one town incomes are nearly equal across all households while in another one household earns most of the income. Explain what this reveals about using averages to judge development.

Q4. Why might a government choose to fund public health and education services directly instead of simply increasing citizens' incomes and letting them buy these services privately?

Puzzle Pack -- 10 Puzzles for This Chapter

1. Crossword



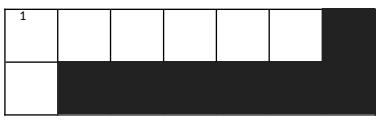
ACROSS

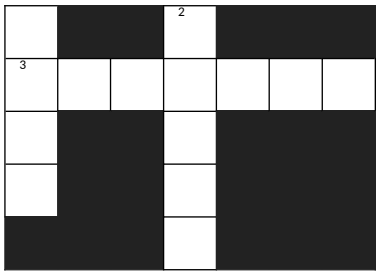
2. Single value summarising a group by dividing total by count
3. Money earned by a person or nation over a period
5. Proportion of children actually present in school
7. Unrefined petroleum extracted from underground deposits
9. Measurable sign used to judge progress or status
12. Capacity of a resource or practice to continue without collapse
13. Water stored underground and drawn through wells
15. Intake of food needed for healthy growth
16. Standard used to judge or compare something
17. A child in the first year of life, tracked for survival data

DOWN

1. Ability to make one's own choices without unfair restriction
4. Rate at which deaths occur within a given group
6. Treat people unfairly because of group identity
8. Forced movement of people from their homes
10. Resource that nature replenishes if not overused
11. A hope or ambition someone wants to achieve
14. Relating to services provided collectively by government

2. Mini Crossword





ACROSS

1. Money earned by a person or nation over a period
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1. A child in the first year of life, tracked for survival data
2. Unrefined petroleum extracted from underground deposits

3. Word Search

A	T	T	E	N	D	A	N	C	E	B	T	W	V	K
S	U	S	T	A	I	N	A	B	I	L	I	T	Y	A
H	S	J	I	D	E	V	E	L	O	P	M	E	N	T
D	N	U	T	R	I	T	I	O	N	J	H	J	R	G
O	I	D	I	S	C	R	I	M	I	N	A	T	E	R
G	N	S	I	N	F	A	N	T	C	M	N	M	A	O
N	D	Q	P	Q	F	C	I	O	B	O	R	R	N	U
I	I	L	Y	L	Y	H	L	C	I	D	E	E	O	N
L	C	E	Q	U	A	L	I	T	Y	E	S	N	I	D
O	A	P	N	M	E	C	A	L	K	E	E	E	R	W
O	T	X	W	C	L	R	E	L	R	R	R	W	E	A
H	O	Y	T	Q	I	P	O	M	H	F	V	A	T	T
C	R	I	G	P	I	I	V	O	E	D	E	B	I	E
S	V	U	S	E	D	U	R	C	E	N	S	L	R	R
E	H	A	P	U	B	L	I	C	S	C	T	E	C	K

Find: ASPIRATION · ATTENDANCE · COLLECTIVE · CRITERION · CRUDE · DEVELOPMENT · DISCRIMINATE · DISPLACEMENT · EQUALITY · FREEDOM · GROUNDWATER · INDICATOR · INFANT · NUTRITION · PUBLIC · RENEWABLE · RESERVES · SCHOOLING · SUSTAINABILITY

4. Cryptogram

Each letter was replaced by another. Crack the code.

FKHKANRZKDW ZKSDG FQPPKCKDW WEQDOG, SDF OCNLWE ZMGW GWSJ GMGWSQDSUAK.

5. Caesar Coded Message

Every letter is shifted by the same amount. Find the shift.

IJAJQTURJSY. IJAJQTURJSY RJFSX INKKJWJSY YMNSLX, FSI LWTBYM RZXY XYFD XZXYFNSFGQJ.

6. Word Scramble

Unscramble each set of letters using the clue.

1. ITUITORNN -- Intake of food needed for healthy growth
2. EIONMC -- Money earned by a person or nation over a period
3. TFAINN -- A child in the first year of life, tracked for survival data
4. TRICYEUS -- Assurance of steady work or protection from sudden loss
5. CMSEIRIIANDT -- Treat people unfairly because of group identity
6. LPTEEANCSIMD -- Forced movement of people from their homes
7. AECTIYLR -- Ability to read and write, measured as a population rate
8. ANICRTODI -- Measurable sign used to judge progress or status
9. RTNPIIOSAA -- A hope or ambition someone wants to achieve
10. SEVEERRS -- Known stock of a resource still available for extraction

7. Acrostic

The highlighted letters spell a theme.

S _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Assurance of steady work or protection from sudden loss

U _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ State where people are treated the same regardless of background

S _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Capacity of a resource or practice to continue without collapse

T _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Ongoing process of improving people's lives and opportunities

A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Single value summarising a group by dividing total by count

I _ _ _ _ _ _ Money earned by a person or nation over a period

N _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Intake of food needed for healthy growth

A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Proportion of children actually present in school

B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Resource that nature replenishes if not overused

L _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Ability to read and write, measured as a population rate

E _ _ _ _ _ _ _ Ability to make one's own choices without unfair restriction

8. Match the Pairs

Match Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
A. DISPLACEMENT	1. Forced movement of people from their homes
B. INFANT	2. Ability to read and write, measured as a population rate

C. ASPIRATION	3. Rate at which deaths occur within a given group
D. GROUNDWATER	4. Ongoing process of improving people's lives and opportunities
E. MORTALITY	5. A hope or ambition someone wants to achieve
F. DEVELOPMENT	6. Water stored underground and drawn through wells
G. LITERACY	7. Years of formal education a person receives
H. SCHOOLING	8. A child in the first year of life, tracked for survival data

9. Fill in the Blanks

Fill each blank.

1. A hope or ambition that a person wants to fulfil in life is called an _____.
2. The number of deaths of children before age one per thousand live births is called the infant _____ rate.
3. Water drawn from wells and aquifers is known as _____.
4. A country's total income divided by its population gives its _____ income.
5. A resource that nature can replenish over time, unless overused, is called _____.
6. The ability of development to continue without harming future generations is called _____.
7. Goods and services delivered jointly by government to everyone are called _____ facilities.
8. The proportion of a population able to read and write is its _____ rate.

10. Odd One Out

Circle the item that does not belong.

1. Per capita income Infant mortality rate Attendance ratio Literacy rate
2. Crude oil Crops Groundwater Fish stock
3. Bihar Punjab Haryana Kerala
4. Freedom Respect Rupees Security